Num. CLXXIII.] NOVEMBER 14, 17[illegible]

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Price SIX-PENCE.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1789 [VOL. IV.

General Post Office,

New-York, October 5, 1789.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 15th of November next, for the conveyance of the mails for one year, commencing on the first day of January, 1790, from Portland in Massachusetts, to Savannah in Georgia, by either stage carriages or horses.

The articles of contract will be as follows:

1st. That the mail shall be conveyed three times each week, from the first of May to the first day of November; and twice a week from the first of November to the first of May; from Portland in Massachusetts, to Suffolk in Virginia; and from Suffolk to Savannah in Georgia, twice in each week, from May first to November first, and once in each week from November first to May first.

2d. That the contractors be answerable for the care and fidelity of the persons to whom they entrust the carriage of the mail; and that both they and their drivers or riders take the customary oaths

3d. That bonds be given with two sufficient sureties, for the performance of each contract.

4th. That where the mail is conveyed by stages, a person must be sent with the same, whose sole business it shall be to take care of it; and there must be in each stage carriage, a secure and convenient place appropriated to its reception.

5th. That in case any accident shall happen to the stage to delay it, the male shall be forwarded so as to arrive at each office at the stated hour, at the expence of the contractor.

6th. The payments to the contractors will be made at the end of each quarter; the penalties for failures, if any, being first deducted.

The proposals must specify the lowest terms, by either stages or horses, and be confined to the following distances.

From Portland to Portsmouth,	60 miles.
From Portsmouth to Boston	61
From Boston to New York,	249
From New-York to Philadelphia,	95
From Philadelphia to Baltimore,	102
From Baltimore to Alexandria,	54
From Alexandria to Edenton	286
From Edenton to Washington	56
From Washington to Newbern,	38
From Newbern to Wilmington,	93
From Wilmington to Georgetown,	127
From Georgetown to Charleston	62
From Charleston to Savannah	219

The same person or persons may make propositions for as many of the above distances as he pleases, taking care to specify particularly the lowest terms for each district.

That there be stated and convenient hours of arrival at, and from each post office, and a reasonable time allowed for making up a mail to be forwarded from each; and in order to ascertain the times of the mails actually arriving and departure, way-bills will be forwarded.

Proposals will also be received for the following cross roads:

From the city of New York to the city of Albany

From the city of New York to Danbury in the state of Connecticut; and from thence to Hartford.

From the city of Philadelphia to the town of Vienna in Maryland.

From the city of Annapolis to Leonard's town in St. Mary's county, by the route of Upper Marlborough, Piscataway and Port Tobacco.

From Fredericksburgh in Virginia, to Hobb's Hole on Rappahannock; and from thence to the port of entry on Yeocomico upon Potowmack river; and from thence to Urbanna, the port of entry on Rappahannock river,

From the town of Wilmington to Fayetteville in North Carolina, by the route of Elizabethtown.

From Fayetteville in North-Carolina, to Cambden in South Carolina; and from thence to Charleston in the same state; and from Cambden by the route of Columbia to Augusta in the state of Georgia.

The contracts for the above cross roads are to commence on the first day of January next, and to continue for one year. They are to be made on the following principles.

I. That the contractors shall enjoy the exclusive privilege of carrying letters or packets for hire on the above routes, and all the emoluments arising therefrom during the term of the contract; they giving bond with two sufficient sureties for performance.

II. That the rates of postage on these routes, shall in no case exceed those charged pursuant to acts of Congress, for letters and packets on the main post road; and that such contract shall not occasion any expence to the general post office.

Proposals will also be received for the conveyance of the mail from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, by the route of Lancaster, Yorktown, Carlisle, Chambersburg and Bedford; and between Portland and Wiscasset in Massachusetts. The mail to be dispatched once in each fortnight from the post offices respectively.

Proposals for either the main or cross roads, must be made in writing, sealed and sent to the post master general.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, P. M. G.

The printers in the United States are requested to insert the above in their papers.

Greensburgh, October 23, 1789.

TO all administrators that may have entered bail in the county of Westmoreland, and have not exhibited their accounts agreeable to law; Notice is hereby given, that except they be and appear before the register in Greensburgh, on or before the first week in December next, provided with proper vouchers in order for settlement, that their respective bail bonds will be put in suit for the security of the legatees and others concerned.

Notice is likewise given to all legatees, devisees and others that may have any interest in any last will and testament left in the register's office in the time of James Kinkead, late recorded for said county, that they are not committed to record.

WILLIAM MAGHEE.

THE subscriber informs the public, that he has several OUTLOTS, near Pittsburgh, which he intends to let, in whole or in part, for any number of years as shall be agreed, on reasonable terms,

All persons indebted to him, particularly for ferry accounts, are desired to make immediate payment, otherwise they may expect to have their accounts put in suit.

HUGH ROSS.

October 16, 1789.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Elizabeth township, Alleghany county, in April 1788, a black and white Bull, supposed then to be about two years old, no mark perceivable. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away in three weeks from this date.

RICHARD M'CLURE.

November 3, 1789.

WAS taken from a certain James Black, on the 14th instant, supposed to be stolen, a round black Beaver Hat, almost new, with red lining and a piece of red leather in the fore part of the crown. The owner may have it again by applying to the subscriber, living about nine miles from Pittsburgh, on the great road leading to Greensburgh, proving property, and paying the expence of this advertisement.

THOMAS SAMPSON.

Allegheny County, October 22, 1789.

James Poupard,

GOLDSMITH, SILVERSMITH, JEWELLER, and ENGRAVER, last from Philadelphia.

In Second street, at the Stone House, formerly occupied by Mr. John Gibson, in Pittsburgh

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he makes and sells all kinds of Gold, Silver, and Jewellery work, in the newest taste, and at reasonable rates.

Engraves all sorts of Designs on Copper plates, either Pictures, Landscapes, Coats of Arms &c.

Cuts Coats of Arms, Crests, and Cyphers, on Watch, Compter, or Office Seals, either of Gold, Silver, brass or steel. Makes and Engraves Free Masons Medals, &c.

Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired in the carefulest manner and dispatch.

Pittsburgh, November 6, 1789.

N. B. Country produce will be taken in payment for any of the above work.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the house of David Duncan in Pittsburgh, on the 14th day of November, instant, the following property, viz

One Lot, No 245 situate in Front street, in Pittsburgh, between Chancery lane and Market street, adjoining lots of Charles Wilkins, and Thomas Chambers. Taken in execution as the property of James Chambers.

Two hundred acres of land, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, situate in Elizabeth township, adjoining lands of George Faulkner, Geo. Pancake, and Richard M'Clure, on which there is a small improvement. Taken in execution as the property of Isaac Reed, and to be sold by

WILLIAM PERRY, Sheriff.

November 2, 1789.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY last night from the subscribers, living in Franklin county, two Servants, viz. Peter Smith, a Mustee, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, black, strait hair, had on a dead coloured coat and jacket, fustian breeches, new shoes, old wool hat; and Michael Dwyer, lately from the west of Ireland, about 35 years of age, 6 feet high, strong made, red, short curly hair, had on a light blue coat, spotted jacket & jeanet breeches old hat; he took with him some cloaths unknown. Whoever takes up said servants, and secures them so that their masters may get them again, shall have the above reward for both, or eight Dollars for either.

JAMES POE.
JOSHUA STEVENSON.

October 20, 1789.

WHereas George Justus, deceased, did give three notes to a certain Robert Forlow, dated in December 1784 payable in three different gales, the times of payment I cannot recollect. The said Forlow, by the best information I can get, lives in Kentucky, in consideration for a certain tract of land lying on the waters of Raccoon, near Mr. Samuel Wilson's mill: and whereas the said Forlow, has not given a sufficient title for said land, this is to forewarn any person from taking an assignment on said notes, as it is out of my power to pay them until compelled by law.

ISAAC JUSTUS, Administrator.

October 30, 1789.

American Maple Sugar and Molaſſes.

An eſtimate of the capacity of the Sugar Maple lands of New York or Pennſylvania, to ſupply the demand of the United States for Sugar and Molaſſes.

The D E M A N D.

BY authentic documents obtained from the Cuſtom houſe of Philadelphia, it appears that the medium importation of brown ſugar for each year, from 1785 to 1788, is 5692 48lbs

Loaf ſugar, on a medium, 4480

Molaſſes 543900 gallons, which, at 10lbs per gallon, is 5439000 lbs, half of which weight in ſugar may be conſidered as equal to 543900 gallons of molaſſes, 2719500

Total importation into Philadelphia, per annum 841682lbs

Suppoſing the importation of the union to be five times that of Philadelphia, the demand for the United States will then be 4208414olbs weight.

The Capacity of Supply.

Mr. William Cooper (of Cooper's town, on Otſego lake) upon experience and enquiry gives information, that there is uſually made from a tree five pounds of ſugar, and that there are fifty trees on an acre, at a medium. But ſuppoſing only four pounds to a tree and twenty trees to an acre, then 10,5210 acres will yield 8411628 pounds weight. And ſuppoſing, as above ſtated, the whole demand of the 42084140lbs or five times the importation into Philadelphia, then 526000 acres will ſupply the United States. It need not be obſerved, that there are three times 526000 acres of ſugar maple lands in each of the ſtates of New York, Pennſylvania, which are particularly mentioned, from their being known to the eſtimator.

The ſugar maple tree is found however in great abundance in many other parts of the United States.

It will be freely admitted, that the reſult of the above eſtimate has a wild and viſionary appearance; but as it is made upon a moderate ſtatement of facts, very carefully aſcertained, and as the whole calculation is freely expoſed to examination, it will not be unſafe to place ſome confidence in it, until exaggeration of fact or error ſhall be pointed out.

A friend of Manufactures.

To the Manufacturers of Maple Sugar.

The method of making ſugar in the Weſt India Iſlands from the juice of the ſugar cane, when cured in hogſheads, as in Antigua,

AS ſoon as a ſufficient quantity of juice is procured, it is put into the kettle, under which a good fire is made, and no ſcum is taken off until the liquor is nearly ready to boil, which is diſcovered by the ſcum's cracking or parting, and then the ſcum is taken off, and a perſon is kept conſtantly ſkimming it as the ſcum riſes, until it becomes ſugar, which is diſcovered by its granulating, or the grain appearing upon the ſkimmer or ladle when it is immediately taken out of the kettle, and put out into a cooler, where it remains until it is about blood warm, and then it is put into caſks, with ſmall holes at the bottom, in order that the molaſſes may drain out; after remaining in caſks two or three weeks, it is fit for uſe, and is ſent to market.

N. B. A ſmall quantity of unſlacked lime is put into the kettle when the juice is warm, or before, ſay about three table ſpoonfuls to one hundred gallons. Large copper ſkimmers and ladles with long wooden handles are made uſe of; a good fire is kept under the kettle from the time of the juice being put in, until it becomes ſugar.

Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, July 31.

EVERY part of the baſtile was ſearched by a committee from the town houſe, accompanied by the turnkeys, that no poor wretch might be forgot and left in the caverns and dungeons of that dreadful place of confinement, which is now levelled to the ground; and it is ſaid a noble hall will be built on the ſpot for the aſſembly of the deputies of the French nation. The papers found in the Baſtile, though ſhocking to humanity, are ſtill very intereſting, and will bring many curious anecdotes to light there are among the reſt 140 folio volumes of lettres de cachet.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, Auguſt 23.

The 16th, 17th, and 18th articles of the declaration of rights, from the 6th bureau, contained the liberty of religious opinions. Theſe were examined this morning. All the members agreed that the opinions ought to be free; the difficulty was, to know how far public worſhip ſhould be ſo. The following queſtions were debated with great warmth, and rendered the arguments extremely intereſting on both ſides: Can opinions be free when the public worſhip is not? Or is that free when liberty is not equal for all? Can there be a predominancy or preference of a part, without there being ſome obſtructions or ſervitude in the other? Viſcount Mirabeau was of opinion, that the liberty of religious opinions ſhould be ſeparated from what concerns the public worſhip; the former to be mentioned in the declaration of rights, the latter in the conſtitution. The rector of Vieux Poſſinge ſaid, that a religion, which was charity itſelf, ought to be inclined to toleration; and was even for admitting different manners of worſhip, provided they did not trouble the public order. M. Radand de St. Etienne roſe, and reſting his argument on the very firſt words of the declaration of rights, "Men are born and remain equal in rights," concluded that they had an equal right to the liberty of their opinion, and public worſhip. There can be no liberty, ſays he, without that of opinions, nor any liberty of religious opinions without that of worſhip. If the predominant worſhip dominates otherwiſe than by truth and perſuaſion, all other are oppreſſed and no longer free. The biſhop of Lyda ſpoke very ſenſibly on toleration, but ſhewed the neceſſity of ſetting ſome bounds to it. He introduced the examples of England and Holland, where Proteſtantiſm was the predominant religion, in the midſt of liberty which is highly reſpected. "How is that liberty highly reſpected in England, ſhrewdly remarked a member, when a man who celebrates a maſs is hung?" There would be no end were we to report all the changes, alterations, and even new articles that were propoſed. The preſident read the following article, which forms the tenth of the declaration, and was approved of by a majority of the members. "No perſon to be moleſted for his opinions, not even for his religious ones, providing his manifeſting them does not trouble the public ones eſtabliſhed by the law." The amendments conſtituted two thirds of the ſentence. Religious was the firſt; even the ſecond; provided his manifeſting them does not trouble the public order, the third; and eſtabliſhed by the law, the fourth. Theſe diſcuſſions plainly evince that the clergy are maſters of the field now, and in a ſpecious manner they can get any amendment paſſed, one after another.

M. Neckar did not go to the aſſembly yeſterday, on account of his health. He ſent the following apology: I had preſumed too much Mr. Preſident on my ſtrength and my health, in announcing to you that I ſhould wait this day on your honorable aſſembly. I ſhall addreſs you to morrow the reflections I intended to read. Deign, ſir, to accept the homage of my excuſes, and be the interpreter of my regret."

M. de Montmorency propoſed the 13th article for the declaration, containing a power of changing the conſtitution after a limited time as Solon and Locke were of opinion. The debates on this ſubject were poſtponed till the next meeting.

LONDON, Auguſt 7.

The brave fuſileer of the French guardes, who firſt aſcended the walls of the baſtile on the 14th of July, who was decorated with the croſs of St. Louis which had appertained to the governor of the fortreſs, is ſince dead of his wounds, and has been publicly interred.

In a dark dungeon in the baſtile, a dead body in chains has been found in a narrow cloſe cupboard, dried like an Egyptian mummy, a ſad victim to the miniſterial deſpotiſm of former times.

American News.

BOSTON, October 10.

We read, in a London paper of the 8th of Auguſt, that Mr. Sheridan has openly accuſed Mr. Pitt of having employed more than two millions in fomenting the inteſtine diviſions of France. If the miniſter is thus accuſed, and cannot ſhew how that ſum has been employed which is deficient in the treaſury, it will be no longer difficult to account for the very great anxiety of the duke of Dorſet.

NEW YORK, October 17.

Laſt Thurſday morning the Preſident of the United States ſat out on his tour eaſt, in his chariot and four, accompanied by T. Lear, Eſq; and Major Jackſon, two of his ſecretaries, on horſeback.

The chief juſtice of the United States, the ſecretary of the treaſury, and the ſecretary at war, accompanied the Preſident a few miles on his journey.

To the innumerable inſtances of more than paternal attention to the intereſts of the United States, the preſent journey is now added; and the univerſal approbation of the meaſure, expreſſed by all ranks of citizens, affords the happieſt preſages of its being attended with thoſe ſalutary conſequences, the hope of which originated the deſign.

Not for the purpoſes of empty parade, or to acquire the applauſe of gaping multitudes; not for the diſplay of royal pageantry and country magnificence; not to exact the homage of a depreſſed and impoveriſhed people, or the blind adulation of a hoſt of ſlaves; not to interrupt the labours of the induſtrious in their ſeveral occupations, or to diſturb the tranquility of domeſtic life, by being attended with a ſplendid military guard. No. For other objects give riſe to the preſent excurſion. Safe in the protection of Heaven, and the affections of a grateful people, he wants, he has no other guard; being attended only by his ſecretaries, and a few ſervants; and though the ſpontaneous and affectionate reſpects of an enlightened community are the richeſt reward of patriotiſm, yet we have every reaſon to ſuppoſe, that the preſident will receive it as the higheſt evident attachment to his perſon for the people to diſpenſe with every ſpecies of parade that may prove inconvenient to themſelves, or may interfere with the prime object of his journey.

Friday laſt his excellency the count de Moutier had his audience of leave from the Preſident of the United States, having received permiſſion from his moſt chriſtian majeſty to return to France.

His excellency the Vice Preſident of the United States left this city on Tueſday laſt, on a viſit to his ſeat at Braintree, Maſſachuſetts.

Saturday ſailed the ſnow San Nicholas, Maſde, for Bilboa. His excellency don Diego de Gardoqui, encargado de negocios, and miniſter of his catholic majeſty to the United States, went paſſenger in the veſſel, accompanied by his ſon, and one of his ſecretaries.

Previous to his excellency's departure, he waited on the Preſident of the United States, and had his audience of leave in due form: at the ſame time his excellency introduced the honorable Mr. Vanas charge des affaires from his moſt catholic majeſty.

CONGRESS of the UNITED STATES.

An Act to provide for the payment of the Invalid Penſioners of the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled, That the military penſions which have been granted and paid by the ſtates reſpectively, in purſuance of the acts of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, to the invalids who were wounded and diſabled during the war, ſhall be continued to be paid by the United States, from and after the fourth day of March laſt for the ſpace of one year, under ſuch regulations as the preſident of the United States may direct.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG, Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
JOHN ADAMS Vice Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.

Approved, September 28 1789.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, Preſident of the United States.

In purſuance of the above recited law, information is hereby given to all the invalid penſioners of the United States, that the amount of one years penſion from the fourth day of March laſt will be paid to them or their attornies reſpectively, in two equal payments, the firſt of which will be made on the fifth day of March one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety; and the ſecond on the fifth day of June following; at ſuch places in each ſtate, and by ſuch perſons as ſhall hereafter in due ſeaſon be publicly made known.

The payments will be made agreeably to the following regulations, to wit;

The returns which have been or ſhall be made to the ſecretary for the department of war by the ſeveral ſtates of the penſions which have been granted, and paid by them reſpectively, will, together with the vouchers hercin required, be conſidered as the evidence whereon the payments are to be made.

Every application for payment muſt be accompanied by the following vouchers.

1ſt, The certificate given by the ſtate ſpecifying that the perſon poſſeſſing it, is in fact an invalid, and aſcertaining the ſum to which and which he is annually entitled.

2dly. An affidavit agreeable to the following form: To wit. A. B. came before me one of the

offices for the county of in the ſtate of and made oath that he is the ſame A. B. to whom the original certificate in his poſſeſſion is given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the ſtate to be recited.)

That he ſerved in (regiment or veſſel) at the time he was diſabled, and that he now reſides in the and county of and that he has reſided there for the laſt years, previous to which reſided in

In caſe an invalid ſhould apply for payment by an attorney, the ſaid attorney muſt, beſides the certificate and oath before recited, produce a ſpecial letter of attorney agreeably to the following form: I A. B. of county of ſtate of do hereby conſtitute and appoint C. D. of my lawful attorney to receive in my behalf of the firſt or ſecond moiety, of my annual penſion, as an invalid of the United States, from the fourth day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty nine.

In teſtimony whereof I have hereunto ſet my hand and ſeal, this

Signed and ſealed
in the preſence of

Acknowledged before me

Applications of executors or adminiſtrators muſt be accompanied with legal evidence of their reſpective offices, and alſo of the time the invalid died, whoſe penſion they may claim.

By command of the Preſident of the United States of America.

H. KNOX Secretary for the Department of War.

War Office, October 13, 1788.

[The printers throughout the United States are requeſted to inſert this information for the benefit of the brave men who have ſeverely ſuffered in the cauſe of their country.]

PHILADELPHIA, October 13.

Extract of a letter from France, dated July 30.

"I am told, (though I confeſs I do not give full credit) that unto this hour, there are lamentations and calls heard in the baſtile, of priſoners who cannot be found or got at, the people being ignorant of the avenues or means to their abode, and few beſides the governor, who is now dead, knowing the way, or having the means. It is poſſible thoſe who do know it, may be in the power of a governmental bribe, to keep the ſecret, and let the priſoners ſooner expire than be liberated. Great talk is alſo made of ſubterraneous paſſage, which communicates for miles together to this fort. It is certainly true that none but its priſoners and officers were ever permitted to enter it; and I have been requeſted by the guard to withdraw, when I have been ſeen ſtanding ſtill to look at it."

Pittſburgh, November 14,

The following very extraordinary circumſtance is related by a gentleman whoſe veracity may be depended on.

A few weeks ſince two boys, of the name of Johnſton, one of them nine, the other twelve years old, were out a cow hunting on Short creek, about 12 miles on this ſide Wheeling, but on the oppoſite ſide of the river, when they were taken priſoners by two Indians, ſuppoſed to be Delawares, and carried ſome diſtance, where they encamped; ſome time in the night, when the Indians were aſleep, the eldeſt of the boys got up and cocked one of the Indians guns and placed it in ſuch a manner as to ſhoot one of the Indians through the head, and told his brother, when he ſaw him lift a tomahawk to kill the other, to pull the trigger; this he accordingly did, but muſt have moved the gun, ſo that he only ſhot him through the back of the neck; however, it ſtunned him, and he lay quite ſenſeleſs: while the eldeſt was ſtriking the other Indian with the tomahawk, the youngeſt told him to lay on, for that he had done for his. Suppoſing them both to be dead, they returned to a ſtation on Short creek, occupied by ſome families, and got a few men and went back to the place where they had left the Indians but they had went off: after ſearching ſome time, they found the Indian that had been tomahawked, whom they immediately killed; two of the company ſaw the other ſtanding by a tree, but were afraid to go up to him, and as he ſtooped down, probably to hide himſelf, but which they interpreted to lifting his gun, they made off and left him. Colonel Biggs, a few hours after, went out with a party of men, and ſaw the place where the Indian had ſtood all bloody, but could not find him

According to an eſtimate lately made by a gentleman in the city of New York, chiefly from actual accounts received from the ſeveral printers, it appears that the number of NEWSPAPERS printed in the United States, weekly, is 76,438; annually 3,974,776, which at 4 cents each, amounts to 158,991 dollars and four cents.

What a ſpirit of free enquiry pervades the *United* States, obſerves a writer in the *United* States Gazette, a univerſal toleration in matters of religious opinion has done more to unfetter the human mind in a few years, than whole centuries of bigotry and ſuperſtition. That flood of light which poured in upon the world, when the preſs began to ſend forth its treaſures, illuminated mankind to an aſtoniſhing degree, and raiſed human nature from the moſt abject depreſſion, to a rank in the ſcale of being hitherto unknown. This rouſed the powers of darkneſs; but the throne of ignorance being ſhaken to the centre, down fell the whole ſyſtem of ſcholaſtic mummery, prieſtcraft, and falſe philoſophy, which had been eſtabliſhing itſelf for ages on the ruins of common ſenſe, and public happineſs: witchcraft, necromancy, juggling, and judicial aſtrology, which not a century ſince formed ſo conſiderable a part of the creed of the world, are now ſounds without a meaning: Much however remains to be done. In America, we truſt, the human mind will have fair play, and that every ſpecies of falſe philoſophy, falſe religion, and falſe government, will flee before the light of reaſon and the dictates of common ſenſe.

The following are the returns of the annual general held throughout this ſtate on the 14th ult.

CITY of PHILADELPHIA.
Aſſembly. Lawrence Sickel, Jacob Hiltzheimer, William Lewis, William Rawle, Francis Gurney.
Convention. James Wilſon, Hilary Baker, Geo. Roberts, William Lewis, Thomas M'Kean.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.
Aſſembly. Richards Peters, Samuel Aſhmead, Thomas Paul, Thomas Britton, Elias Boys.
Convention. Thomas Mifflin, George Gray, William Robinſon, jun. Robert Hare, Enoch Edwards.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
Aſſembly. Jonathan Roberts, Jacob Riſſe, Abraham Marckley, James Vaux.
Convention. Lindſay Coats, James Morris, Samuel Potts, Jonathan Shoemaker.

CHESTER COUNTY.
Aſſembly. Richard Thomas, Caleb James, Richard Downing, John M'Dowall.
Convention. William Gibbons, Thomas Bull, Thomas Roſs, James Boyd,

DELWARE COUNTY.
Aſſembly. Richard Riley, Hugh Lloyd.
Convention. John Sellers, Henry H. Graham,

LANCASTER COUNTY.
Aſſembly. James Clemſon, John Hopkins, Henry Dering, Jacob Erb, John Miller.
Convention. Edward Hand, Robert Coleman, Sebaſtian Graff, William A. Atlee, John Hubley, John Breckbill.

YORK COUNTY.
Aſſembly. Thomas Clingan, Thomas Lilly, Joſeph Read, Jacob Smyſer, John Stewart, William Godfrey.
Convention. Henry Miller, Henry Slagle, Wm. Read, Benjamin Tyſon, Benjamin Pedan, Matthew Dill.

BERKS COUNTY.
Aſſembly. John Ludwig, Joſeph Heiſter, Joſeph Sands, Nicholas Lutz, Daniel Leinbach.
Convention, Joſeph Heiſter, Chriſtian Lower, Abraham Lincoln, Paul Groſcup, Balzer Geehr.

BUCKS COUNTY.
Aſſembly. Gerardus Wynkoop, Valentine Opp, John Chapman, James Bryan.
Convention. Samuel Ogden, Thomas Jenks, John Barclay, Abraham Stout.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.
Aſſembly. Peter Ealer, Stephen Balliot, Conrad Ihrie, Anthony Lerch, jun.
Convention. Samuel Sitgreaves, Thomas Mohorter, John Arndt, Peter Rhods.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Aſſembly. Thomas Kennedy, David Mitchell, Jonathan Hoge.
Convention. Robert Whitehill, James Power, William Irvine.

FRANKLIN COUNTY,
Aſſembly. James Johnſton, John Whreay.
Convention. James M'Lene, George Mathews

BEDFORD COUNTY.
Councillor. James Martin.
Aſſembly. John Moore, Harman Huſbands.
Convention. John Piper, Revd. Mr. Powell.

General JOHN GIBSON

SIR,

INTELLIGENCE by the poſt announces the extreme rapture with which the news of your election has been received in all parts of the ſtate. It is generally ſuppoſed you will be choſen preſident of the convention. Why then do you delay to ſet out and be preſent at an early day?

I have been reflecting ſince laſt I had the honor of addreſſing you, on the advantage you will have over moſt of your compeers, from the proximity of your ſituation to the aborigines of this country, having an opportunity of knowing the forms of government eſtabliſhed amongſt them. Theſe are all of the republican model: and the elementary principles of the Social compact, may be ſeen in them with more ſimplicity and juſtneſs than in the compound ſtructures of more poliſhed nations. Whilſt others, therefore, talk of the Athenian Spartan, or Achæan balances of government, you can ſay how theſe powers are lodged with the Tawas, Kickapoos, and Potowatomies

Your adverſaries, (for who is there without ſuch) ſtill call in queſtion the delicacy of the mode of your canvaſſing for office. For my own part I only blame your ſending it in your meſſage to the Mechanical Society of this town, that Mr. Brackenridge had "damned the country and was about to leave it," becauſe, at leaſt ſome of that ſociety had ſenſe enough to know, that as the Lord curſed the earth at firſt, it could be no great harm to curſe this rugged part of it over again, when a body happened to be out of humour with it; and if Mr. Brackenridge was about to leave the country, it could be no great affair to pay him the compliment of an appointment at his departure for the ſake of former acquaintance, and future good will.

I anticipate the credit you will do the country on your arrival to take your ſeat. It will ſerve our intereſts, by engaging the attention of the commonwealth to cultivate a ſpot where ſuch a germ of wiſdom and eloquence could be found, and where the people had the good ſenſe to ſend it forth. But above all, it will aſſiſt to take away the reproach of republicaniſm that poſſeſſing a right to chooſe any, there is not always a choice of the beſt; at any rate it will inſpire a delicate ſenſation of pride to a voter, when he goes abroad, and has it hinted to him that he is known to be a conſtituent of ſo illuſtrious a repreſentative.

Sir, with great reſpect, I am,
Your excellency's moſt obedient humble ſervant

AN ALLEGHENY CITIZEN

ANECDOTE.

SOME ſhort time before our late election, when the ſpirit of electioneering was carried to a great pitch, one of the candidates for the ſheriff's office, was aſked by a gentleman, where he was going ſo early in the morning? to hunt INTEREST, replied the candidate. Well, obſerved the gentleman, I ſhould, for my part, be content with the principal, and never mind the intereſt.

ANECDOTE of the late KING of PRUSSIA.

THE late Frederick was fully ſenſible of the contagious nature of liberty. He knew that the ſpirit of freedom was epidemical, and he did not chuſe to employ his ſubjects in any way that could put them in the way of catching the diſorder. When Mr. Franklin applied to him to lend his aſſiſtance to America, "Pray, doctor, ſays the veteran, pray doctor, what is the object they mean to attain?" "Liberty, ſire, replied the Philoſopher of Philadelphia. Liberty, that freedom which is the birth-right of man." The king, after a ſhort pauſe, made this memorable and kingly anſwer. "I was born a prince, I am become a king, and I will not uſe the power which I poſſeſs, to the ruin of my own trade. I was born to command, and the people are born to obey."

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Public Notice,

THE partnership of James Lang and George Kinnear, in the business of storekeeping, in Brownsville, under the firm of Lang and Kinnear, was dissolved by mutual consent the 29th June last. All persons who are debtors or creditors of said partnership are to settle with, pay to, and be paid by James Lang, and are requested to settle without delay with him, at his store, lately occupied by the partnership; for Lang and Kinnear.

JAMES LANG

Brownsville, 13th August, 1789.

N B James Lang carries on business at said store as formerly.

THE subscriber placed in the hands of Adam Brenning, in huntingdon township, three notes for fifteen pounds or one hundred bushels of rye for each note, in lieu thereof, for a piece of land; and as said Brenning cannot make me a good title for said land, I hereby forwarn any person from taking an assignment of any of the above notes, as I am determined not to pay any of them, until said Brenning makes me a good title for said tract of land, without any dispute.

ADAM HORN

Sept. 30, 1789

TO BE SOLD,

At Private Sale.

A DIAMOND Lot in Greersburgh, on which there is a well finished and commodious two story log House, with convenient out buildings, inclosed by a post and rail fence; also, a valuable lot near the former, and fronting the principal street, well inclosed, and under high cultivation as a kitchen garden, with two very convenient stables erected on a part thereof, and adjoining the town lots a very valuable out lot of four acres of meadow well fenced; likewise a large and general assortment of houshold furniture. The terms of payment will be easy, and made known to any person incliming to purchase, on application to the subscriber on the premises, and unquestionable clear deeds given, by

DORINGTINE PRICE.

August 7, 1789.

TO BE SOLD

By private contract, on reasonable terms, and the time of payment made easy to the purchaser, the following articles, viz.

A LOT, No. 394, situate in an advantageous part of the Diamond, in the town of Pittsburgh, having one front on the Diamond, and another on Diamond Alley.

A good Still, very little worn, which will contain 110 gallons, together with a worm belonging to the same.

A young unblemished Virginia bred Horse, excellent for the saddle.

A bay Mare, 7 years old, a very good hackney, with a colt at her side, got by old Dove.

Another Colt rising three years old, got by old Dove, same dam.

And also one Cow and one Steer.

For a sight of the articles and particulars respecting the sale, apply to ANDREW WATSON, at the Indian Queen in Pittsburgh.

N. B. All persons indebted to said Watson are requested to pay their accounts immediately, as they will be put into the hands of a magistrate without further notice.

June 24, 1789.

Irwins and Christy, junior.

HAVE just received, and now opening for sale at their store in Pittsburgh, a large and general assortment of Merchandize, well adapted to the western country, which will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms for cash, flour, whiskey, peltry, &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, October 22, 1789.

N. B. Once more they request those who are indebted to them to make payment, or such arrangements, through the course of one month, as may be satisfactory otherwise their accounts will be put into the hands of an attorney for the recovery thereof without respect to persons.

WHEREAS the subscriber has given four bonds one of which is for forty pounds, and the other three for twenty pounds each, to a certain Daniel M'Clintock, living in Conecocheague in consideration for a tract of land lying on Buffaloe lick run on Sawicky; and whereas the said M'Clintock has not, nor cannot make me a sufficient title for said land, this is to forewarn any person from taking an assignment on said bonds, as I am determined not to pay them until I get an indisputable title for the above mentioned tract of land.

PETER WALTZ.

October 16, 1789.

TO BE SOLD.

THAT valuable tract of land formerly the property of Samuel Irwin, Esq; on Peter's creek Washington county, fifteen miles from Pittsburgh, and fifteen from Washington, and half a mile from the river Monongahela adjoining lands of John Cox, Robert James, Philip Dealy, James Chambers and John Welsh; inhabited by William Brown, John Underhill, Neil Murray, Andrew M'Aslan, and James Sanderson, each having the following quantity of cleared land William Brown 60 acres, good buildings, apple and peach orchard, and garden, &c John Underhill, forty acres; Neil Murray, ten acres, with a still house, still, and compleat set of vessels for two stills; Andrew M'Aslan, twenty acres, and James Sanderson, twenty acres; the yearly rents at present amounts to between seventy and eighty pounds Pennsylvania currency. The said land is half a mile from Charles Bradford's mill, one mile from Magner's mill, one mile from Adam Wickerham, junior's mill, two miles from Adam Wickerham, senior's mill, and not above four miles from Welsh and Baldwin's mills. The whole or any part of the above will be sold, and for further particulars enquire of John M'Donald, in Pittsburgh; Alexander Addison, Esq; in Washington: or John Cox, on Peter's creek.

Also, to be sold or rented, the stone coal and lime works, on the banks of the river Monongahela, adjoining James Chambers, with a compleat set of tools to carry on said business, and a large keel boat Enquire as above. October 15, 1789.

John Findlay & William Marshal,

Have at their NAIL FACTORY, in Mercersburgh

SINGLE and Clapboard Nails, Flooring Brads, Large Spikes and Sprigs of all sizes.

Which they will dispose of by the cask or single pound, on reasonable terms, for either Cash, Furs, or Ginseng.

Mercersburgh, June 10, 1789.

A Generous price given for Clean Linen and Cotton

RAGS.

By the Printer hereof.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has removed his shop to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Marmaduke Curtis, in Market street, where he carries on the White Smith Business in its various branches. He makes locks, keys, and hinges of all sorts, pipe and squaw tomahawks, scalping knives boxes and pins for vises, grates polished and unpolished, andirons, shovels, tongs, pokers, chaffing dishes, bread toasters, ladles, skimmers, flesh forks, and scewers, with all kinds of iron work for a kitchen, currying combs, plates saddle trees, makes craping, curling, and pincing tongs, rupture belts, grinds swords, razors, sciffors, and pen knives, cleans & polishes guns and pistols, makes bed screws, and branding irons of all sizes, and does several other pieces of business in the White Smith line, too tedious to mention.

He also carries on the Black Smith, in the shop lately occupied by William Braden, in partnership with James Beard, who is perfectly well qualified for horse shoeing, or any kind of work in that way; they also make horse, cow, and sheep bells.

GEORGE M'GUNEGLE.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 15, 1789.

N. B. Two Apprentices wanted to the aforesaid business; also, a quantity of old brass, for which a generous price will be given.

WASHINGTON ACADEMY.

DAVID JOHNSON, A. M. late Teacher of the English Language in the University of Pennsylvania, has accepted of the same Office in the Washington Academy. Scholars will be immediately received at twenty five shillings each for one year. The Revd Mr. Dod continues to instruct the youth under his care in the Latin and other Learned Languages and will receive such other Students as may be offered for Instruction in these Languages or the Mathematicks. The situation of this Academy in the heart of a rich and populous settlement, renders it peculiarly invitting to such as desire instruction for themselves or children. Boarding may be had in reputable houses at about thirty dollars for the year, and the established reputation of the Masters, gives the most favorable prospects of the growth of Learning, Morality and Religion in this Seminary.

BLANK

Judgement Bonds

To be Sold at the Printing Office, Pittsburgh.

TO BE SOLD,

ON reasonable terms for country produce, or cash at a lower rate a deed for two hundred and fifty acres of land, in the fourth district of donation lands; Also, two conveyances for one hundred acres each, gifted by Congress to soldiers serving during the war. Enquire of the Printer.

September 1789.

THE administrator of George Justus, deceased, being desirous to settle the estate, and make the earliest arrangements for the payment of any debts that may be due thereby, requests all persons who may have any accounts against the same to bring them in for settlement properly authenticated, on the twenty sixth of January next, to Mr Jacob Bausmans opposite the town of Pittsburgh, and all persons indebted to the said estate, are also desired to settle their accounts and make payment of the balances due on or before the first of December next, otherwise the accounts will be put in proper hands for recovery.

ISAAC JUSTUS, administrator.

October 27, 1789.

PITTSBURG: *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL, *at his Printing-Office in Water Street, near Ormsby's Ferry, where Subscriptions (at 15s per ann.) Advertisements, &c. for this Paper, are thankfully received, and* PRINTING *in its different Branches is done with Care and Expedition.* ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a Square are Inserted Three Weeks for a Dollar, and every Continuance after one-fourth of a Dollar; those exceeding